from an inhaler, the internal use of about a 1 per cent. solution of beechwood creosote in a solution composed of alcohol, glycerin, chloroform, and essence of peppermint, a dose of a dessertspoonful every three hours during the day in a half glass of sweetened water. The diet is to be abundant and nourishing, even to super-alimentation.—*Giornale Medico del R. Esercito e della R. Marina*, 1894.

THE TREATMENT OF FŒTID BRONCHITIS.

DR. LANCEREAUX recommends sodium hyposulphite in the daily dose of sixty grains, which should not be surpassed, because of the likelihood of causing diarrhœa. This dose can be administered in syrup of eucalyptus or in a mucilaginous julep. It is also useful in cases of bronchial dilatation and in pulmonary gangrene.—*Journal des Practiciens*, 1894, 2d semestre, No. 27, p. 315.

THE TREATMENT OF WHOOPING-COUGH.

DR. A. VIGNOL advises a mixture of belladonna and aconite before meals, in increasing doses, given with Malaga wine or with water. Belladonna renders the expectoration less fluid and more difficult to raise. As the nauseating expectorants, if continuously employed, destroy the appetite and increase the bronchial secretions already abundant, their use is replaced by an emetic given every three or four days. After fifteen days of this medication this treatment should be suspended and potassium bromide given in its place. In looking after the general health tonics are always indicated, and in particular, wine of kola. Of the antiseptics employed, balls of camphorated naphtalin, as found in the shops, may be placed about the child, sulphurous acid may be sprinkled about the bed; a napkin moistened with a concentrated alcoholic solution of carbolic acid may be placed under the bed.—*Journal des Practiciens*, 1894, 2d semestre, No. 4, p. 44.

ANTIPYRETIC EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS OF GUAIACOL.

DR. ALFRED H. CARTER has made one hundred and fourteen trials upon thirteen cases, with the result of reducing the temperature in one hundred and four instances; in one-half of the failures the temperature was normal at the time of application. Pure guaiacol was used sixty-eight times, creosote in the remaining instances. The liquid drug was rubbed into the axilla at 5 or 6 P. M., the quantity usually employed being one drachm, but in a few instances only one-half of a drachm was used. The guaiacol was distinctly more energetic in its action than creosote. Beside the fall of temperature, other phenomena were noted; temporary smarting and burning of the skin at the site of application; almost invariably, marked sweating; if the temperature fell to below normal then there were symptoms of collapse, but only once to a serious extent; after its reduction the temperature rose abruptly; the frequency of both pulse and respiration was reduced, but not to an extent greater than would be accounted for by the diminished fever; the quantity of urine was greatly increased, with a corresponding fall in specific gravity, and both an absolute and relative diminution of its solid constituents. After the external administration of guaiacol it appears in the urine in fifteen minutes, reaching its maximum in from one and one-half to four hours, then decreasing rapidly for six or seven hours, till at the end of twenty-four hours only a trace was observed. No less than 55½ per cent. was eliminated in this way. He concludes: 1. That used in this way guaiacol is a valuable addition to our list of trustworthy antipyretics; and although the tendeney of recent experience is greatly to restrict the usefulness of this class of remedies, yet whenever the employment of an antipyretic is indicated, guaiacol offers advantages which deserve attention. 2. That, by virtue of its diaphoretic effects, it may possibly be of value as an eliminant in adynamic conditions arising from the retention in the system of toxic substances. 3. That, by reason of its anti-microbic properties and the large amount of the drug which can be introduced in this way into the system, it is likely to be of service as an internal antiseptic, especially in the treatment of phthisis. For therapeutic purposes twenty to thirty minims would generally be sufficient.—*British Medical Journal*, 1894, No. 1749, p. 6.

THE VASO-DILATOR ACTION OF STRYCHNINE.

M. C. **DELEZENNE** recalls the observation of Wertheimer that at the moment when the arterial pressure rises under the influence of a strychnine injection an intense redness invades the mucous membranes of the lips and tongue. In a series of observations upon temperature, venous pressure, and from a consideration of the literature it is probable that the peripheral arterioles do not share in the constriction which affects the deep vessels. Evidently then, strychnine is an enegetic dilator of the peripheral vascular network, and if its action upon the whole of the vasomotor system is taken into consideration it appears to be identical with that of asphyxia and of excitation of sensory nerves.—*Archives de Physiologie*, 1894, No. 4, p. 899.

THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF DIGITOXINE.

M. **MASIUS** has used this drug in his clinic for more than a year. The formula employed has been that of Adrian, or one hundreth of a one per cent. solution in alcohol and sweetened water. The dose is two teaspoonfuls, representing one-sixty-fourth of a grain, which is administered in three doses at an interval of four hours. The diseases in which it has been employed are pneumonia, typhoid fever, and cardiac affections. The cases have been carefully observed, and the following conclusions are offered: 1. That it acts rapidly and energetically, the gastric disturbances being neither frequent nor considerable. 2. Its action upon the circulation is evident after twelve hours, more frequently after twenty-four hours; the cyanosis, the respiratory disturbance yields at the end of this time, the volume and resistance of the pulse increase, the inequality and irregularity disappear, the frequency becomes reduced within normal limits; the patient feels better, the nights are satisfactory and the general condition improved. 3. The diuresis is not slow in being influenced, and may attain in certain cases four quarts per day, reached on an average, at the end of twenty-four hours. The effect of the drug lasts ordinarily from eight to ten days. 4. In pneumonia